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VIGILANCE CORPS HOLDS INSPECTION;
KUANG-CHOW GROUPS ORDERED TO REGISTER

CHU DEFINES DUTIES OF CORPS -- Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 11 Mar 50

Kuang-chou, 27 February -- On 26 February, more than 500 armed members of the Kuang-chou Workers' Vigilance Corps held a spring inspection parade in front of the Chung-shan Memorial Hall and later heard talks by Chu Kuang and others.

The parade was reviewed by Liang Ch'ao-p'ei (Ueda: 4967, 11467, 12859), deputy commander of the corps, Lin Ch'iang-yun, chief of the Labor Bureau, Kwangtung Province; Chu Kuang, deputy mayor of Kuang-chou; and Liao Ssu-kuang, chief of the Kuang-chou General Labor Union.

At the meeting held later inside the Chung-shan Memorial Hall, Chu pointed out that the responsibility of each corps member included the (1) intensification of activities in arresting special agents, guarding factories, and strengthening the security patrol work; and (2) maintenance of order in Kuang-chou by helping to direct traffic and maintain public health and sanitation. Chu said that in air-raid defense, the primary duty of each corps member is to safeguard factories, and that air-raid drills must be held frequently. He stressed that the duty of each corps member is twofold, production work and defense against special agents, and that neither should be neglected at any time.

The Kuang-chou Workers' Vigilance Corps Headquarters was formally established on 24 November 1949. Since the first unit of the corps was organized in the Kuang-chou Hydroelectric Station, the number has increased to 30 with a total of 783 men. Most of the men are equipped with ordinary weapons while a small number of corps members carry carbines and machine guns.

ALL KUANG-CHOU ORGANIZATIONS MUST COMPLY -- Kuang-shang Jih-pao, 28 Jan 50

The city government of Kuang-chou has ordered the Bureau of Civil Affairs to register all group organizations between 1 February and 10 March 1950. All activities of said groups must cease during the period of investigation. In the

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instructions concerning registration issued by the Communists on 26 January, the reason given is "to protect the people's freedom of assembly and forming bodies of associations; restrict the freedom of assembly for antirevolutionary elements." Organizations of the following types must comply with the procedure for registration and await investigation:

1. People's revolutionary groups such as laborers, students, women, shop clerks, peasants, fishermen, cultural workers, etc.
2. Occupational groups such as associations of those in trade, industry, independent vocations, etc.
3. Cultural and educational groups such as those for promoting education, scholarly research, etc.
4. Welfare groups such as charity institutions, hospitals, etc.
5. Overseas Chinese groups.
6. Student and social groups such as student unions, alumni associations, and others of a social nature.
7. Local groups such as fellow townsmen clubs, benevolent societies, etc.
8. Religious groups such as Buddhist, Taoist, Roman Catholic, Protestant, churches with religion as the common denominator.
9. Political groups whose aim is political activity.
10. Other groups not related to any of the above, such as native arts society.

All groups that have followed registration procedures, and have been approved and been given temporary permits, are considered legal organizations.

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